The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered Janu-ary 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va. as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH IS

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, including-Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL. | One | Six | Three | One | Dully, with Sun, | \$5.00 | \$2.50 | \$1.55 | \$5.50 | \$1.55 | \$5.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50

All Unsigned Communications will be 619 East Broad Street.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904.

Again, the Ogden Movement.

A few days back we gave a synopsis these columns of an article written by one of the editors of the New York Tribune in review of the recent Southern Conference for Education at Birmingham. In the Tribune of Monday is an editorial article on the same subwhich is so interesting that we rewritten. We qoute:

"The generally friendly interest of the unthern newspapers is one of the enuraging facts to be noted in connecting with the recent Southern Educational Conference at Birmingham. Some th the recent Southern Educa-onference at Birmingham. Some a have been made in the past to feeling against the work of the Education Foard. That board, is inrigely composed of South-with the interests of the South men, with the interests of the South of the white race at heart, and the herners co-operating with them have no disposition to pose as teachers missionaries, but have been merely ere, and they have at every point guized most cordially the heroic efsmade by the South for education of races—efforts which excite their addition and ambition to lend & hand, the General Education Beard, with help of the Southern Education Board investigating body—has gone about miration and ambilion to lond & hand. As the General Education Board, with the help of the Southern Education Board—an investigating body—has gone about quelty helping Southern institutions which were already helping themselves, putting up a common school house in a district where the tax-payers were struggling, or contributing, as at Troy, Ala, to the erection of a State normal school for white men and women, the great body of Southern people have come to see in the movement not invasion or patronage, but merely a friendly effort for the fulfilliment of their own aspirations. The sensitiveness about Northern interest in the conference, and the suspicion that there is some hidden purpose to put the negro on top, have almost entirely vanished. Among those who understand the movement, objection is confined to the opponents of education and democracy themselves. The issue is not between North and South, between whites and blacks, but between civilization and barbarism.

"This is clear when the character of the butterest warfare on what has come to be called, after the president of the conference, the Ogden movement is considered. It is found in organs of the new manufacturing interests of the South, and these interests are largely controlled by Northern capital. The same greed which aroused Mussachusetts owners of Southern mills to fight child labor laws now impels them to keep the poor whites of the South in figurance. These cotton mills and groundles machine shops and furniture factories which are springing up like mushrooms in the Southern States do not for the most part employ negro labor. Their workers are the white people who have hitherto lived in poverty and ignorance in the soldated rural dis-

This is a new view; at least it is the first time that such a suggestion has come to our notice. If the Tribune is right, we may thus account for the warfare which a trade journal in Baltimore, representing Southern manufacturing interest, has been waging against the Ogden movement. The Tribune may be right, but the prejudice generally in the of the fact that many Southerners believe that it is primarily and distinctively in the interest of negro education and clandestinely in the interest of social equality. It must be confessed, too, that there is ground for this prejudice. Leaving cut of the question the fact that many New Englanders are prominent in the movement-and New Englanders are always under suspicion where the negro question is involved-there have been from time to time utterances by some of the men identified which leave no room for doubt concerning their attitude. Young Villard, of the New York Livening Post, gave expression to certain views, when he was in Virginia two years ugo that were exceedingly offensive the Southerners. More recently Mr. ton; said that the time would come when there would be no color line, when men and wemen would be received into society according to their merits and not according to the color of their skin, and rodman of the Carthage and that there would be marrying and inter-Railroad. He had been educated written for the Boston Transcript an aced that Bishop Galloway, of the Methokept apart; that there must be reparate

Mr. Higginson quotes from this address

enference and one of the most masterly he ever heard. But he proceeds:

"On the other hand, Mr. Page, editor of the Weyld's Work, a born and bred Virginian, in a speech admirably arranged and tull of unanswerable arguments as to the material necessity of free schools. to the material necessity of free schools, closed it by offering, a new declaration of independence, which included this strong statement: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident * * * that all men should have equality of opportunity.' This phrase equality of opportunity swept away in three words all the bishop of Mississippi's carefully spun theories of social and racial separation, and yet it excited not a word of protest and perhaps was too daring to be fully comprehended by the audience."

Here is a shrewd, but covert, plea for social equality, and the cunning part of it is that this man makes it appear that Walter Page, a Southerner-North Carolinian and not a Virginian, as Mr. Higginson says-took issue with Bishop Galloway and came out in favor of social equality. Everybody who knows Walter rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

Up-Town Office at T. A. Miller's, No. is absolutely necessary. All that he meant to say, we are sure, was that the negro child should have the same chance that the white child has before the law to get an education and improve his

> It is unfortunate for this movement that men like Villard and Higginson should be allowed to participate in it. Mr. Ogden, Dr. Lyman Abott, Dr. Albert Shaw, Dr. Wallace Butrick and the leaders generally in the movement are just as much or posed to social equality as the Southern people are and have no idea in the world of purting such notions into the negro's But as long as they bring with them on their visits to the South men who do believe in mixed schools and mixed marriages and in wiping out the color line altogether, they cannot expect otherwise than that many Southern people will look with suspicion upon the whole movement.

> The Times-Dispatch has been friendly with Mr. Ogden and his immediate assoclates because it is satisfied they are noble men engaged in a noble work, and that they have no desire or disposition to overthrow Southern traditions or to interfere in any way with our domestic afready, a work that we should like to see proceed, but in friendliness we give them fair warning that if they bring men down here to preach any doctrine bordering on social equality, however remotely considered, they will be unwelcome, and sooner or later the movement will come to grief. That is one question that Southerners will not even discuss, much less tolerate.

The Paramount Issue. Replying to the New York World's showing of the unparalfeled extravagance of Congress under President Roosevelt's administration, the Springfield

Union asks:
"Suppose the government expenditures under President Roosevelt have exceeded by \$883,000,000 those under President Cleveland, what of it? Would the World have locked up this yest revenue in the yaults at Washington, or would it have thrown at Washington, or would it have thrown it back into circulation through the medium of great public improvements?"

The World replies that it would have done neither. Our contemporary believes that revenue should be regulated and limited by the wants of the government when economically administered. It bejust taxation; and it believes that the right place for every dollar not needed for the just purposes of economical government is in the pockets of the men who earn it-not in the vaults at Washington, nor thrown into circulation through extravagant jobs, demoralizing pensions or jingo expansion.

That is as fine a reply as we have ever seen to the Republican doctrine of innecessary taxation and extravagant expenditures, and the issue thus raised between the Springfield Republican and the New York World is the definite and ever abiding issue between the Republican party and the Democratic party, The Republican party believes in taxation for all sorts of purposes-taxation for protection to favored classes; taxation to prohibit State banks from issuing currency, and for other prohibited pursest unnecessary taxation for the purpose of accumulating in the vaults at Washington an enormous sum of money iq be used in extravagant appropriations and to pay the great army of pension-

The Democratic party, on the other hand, stands for taxation for revenue limited to the needs of government when economically administered. its doctrine is that every dollar taken by the government out of the pockets of the which is not needed for the economical administration of government is robbery. A government surplus is a thefr, and is sure to become a corruption fund,

Upon this issue the Democrats can make its fight with full confidence that they will be supported by the people, That should be the paramount issue of the campaign of 1901.

A Rising Man.

Yesterday we called the attention of our youthful readers to the career of Henry M. Stanley. To-day we point them to the career of John Findley Wallace, of Chicago, who has just been appointed chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal, with a salary of \$25,000 a year. Mr. Wallace began active life in 1869 as a common Railroad. He had been educated as an engineer, but he started at the bottom. He seen showed that he was worthy of promotion, and the following year he was mide assistant engineer on surveys for the Quiney, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. From 1871 to 1876 he was assistant engineer of the United States engineering corps at Rock Island, Ill. He did fine work in that service, and in 1879 was appointed chief engineer of the Peoria and Farmington Railway. In 1851 he was employed by the Atchison road as bridge engineer, and performed a valuable service for that road. In 1891 he was employed by the Illinois Central to assist in handling the World's Fair transportation problem, During the next seven Railroad. He had been educated as an macring between the races. Mr. Hig- engineer, but he started at the bottom. ginson went with the Ogden party to He soon showed that he was worthy of caunt of the conference. It will be recall- | road, From 1871 to 1876 he was assistant dist Church, was one of the speakers at the conference, and while he declared work in that service, and in 1879 was himself in favor of universal education appointed chief engineer of the Peoria he also declared that the races must be | and Farmington Railway, In 1887 he was schools, separate churches, separate has engineer, and performed a valuable sertels; in short, complete separation as to vice for that road. In 1891 he was emand says by the way that it was the tion problem. During the next seven cial Agents.

powerful single speech made during the years he assisted in the rebuilding of this road, and in 1898 was appointed second vice-president. In 1901 his title was changed to assistant general, and in 1902

he was appointed general manager, It will be seen from this that he rose step by step to the top, and he is now selected to direct the work of constructing the Panama Canal, the most Intportant engineering work any America ever undertook, and he has been selected because Admiral Walker says that he is the best man, to his knowledge, for the

There is something in "pull," particularly in the political world, but merit will always win in the business world

The Ways of Politicians.

According to our Washington correspondent a member of Congress from a Southern State said recently that he would be willing to bet a considerable sum of money that Virginia's delegation to the St. Louis Convention would be for Senator Gorman for the presidential nomination. He thought that the sentiment of the State was for Judge Parker, but he did not think the delegation would be instructed, and that the Gorman men would in this way gain control of the Virginia delegation.

Isn't that isolent? If the people of Virginia are for Parker, and there is every indication that they are, why should the Virginia delegates be for Gornan? But some politicians seem to think that the wish of the people counts for little; that the people are incapable of taking care of their own affairs, and that it is the duty of politicians to act as their guardians.

We are not disposed to join in the chorus of these who continually decry espect an honest politician as much as we respect an honest man in any other ocation. But it riles us to the quick when politicians try, as they often do, by scheme and trickery to defeat the will of the voters.

As for the rumor from Washington about Gorman, we attach little importance to it, but it serves just as well as an illustration of political "schemery,"

Commerce news dealer, has recently picked up a copy of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of November 24, 1860. It is a paper of historic interest, as it contains several fine illustrations of the thrilling political events of that era. On the first rage is a picture of "the secession orators addressing the people outside of the City Hall, Charleston, S. C.," together with a reproduction of "the Palmetto Flag of Charleston, S. C." On the inside is a double page picture of "the great mass-meeting to endorse the call of the Legislature of South Carolina for a State Convention to discuss the question of secession from the Union, held at Institute Hall, Charleston, S. C., on Monday, November 12, 1860." There is still another picture of "Tionorable Abraham Lincoln. the Fresident-elect, receiving his visitors in the State House, Springfield, Ill." The paper has been well preserved and the illustrations are first rate for those

The editor himself was sailing through dangerous waters and was guiding his vessel with great care. "In our pages this week," says he, "we illustrate pass ing events of great and stirring interest, both in the South and in the North-the seconding movements in the South and the scenes in the presidential campaign in the North. We claim to be strictly and entirely neutral in our course of jourpalism, chronicling events as they transpire in every section of the country, ing closely to facts, but advocating neither one side nor the other of the disturbing element of partisan politics."

At that time the editor of Frank Les-He's Hustrated Newspaper did not know "which way the cat was going to jump."

A number of Washington correspon dents of western papers recently received messages somewhat to this effect: Look it un. Big story."

If that announcement had come to the attention of certain patriotic women in Virginia they would have been startled beyond expression. Think of Mount Vernon being offered for sale at public auction! But upon investigation it turned out that the rumor grew out of an advertisement of a shrewd real estate man in Washington, who announced "The late President Washington's estate for By way of explanation, he said that the farm he advertised was at one time a part of the Mount Vernon estate, being at Snowden, about three miles from

Alexandria. In Raleigh township in North Carolina there are 3,467 white children and 3,061 colored children of school age. Would the Governor of Mississippi leave the future population, represented by the former, to the dreadful menace which the barbarously ignorant population represented by the latter would present if these 3,004 children are left uneducated? And in some places in the South the colored population is even larger than the white, in which cases the menace of ignorance would be all the greater.-Norfolk Ledger.

That is a pertinent question. What yould the situation be to-day, if the South had turned its back upon the neafter the war, and made no effort for them until now to educate him?

We sumbit that the sentence, "I would not shut out the presidency from any boy," eddressed to the negro youths at

SOFT, GLOSSY HAIR.

THE SICKEST WOMAN Can Obtain Certain Relief by Taking

Bleod Wine You are not experimenting when you ake "Blood Wine." It is absolutely certain to help you.

Mrs. Bertha Sanborn, 50 Germain St.,

Boston, Mass., says:
"Your Blood Wine has done more
"Your Blood Wine has done more "Your Blood Wine has done more for me than I can express in a letter. I have had womb trouble all my life and have tried all sorts of treatment for it, but no medicine did ane any permanent good until I used your Blood Wine."



Mrs. W. C. Sanborn, Concord, N. H.,

"I have used 'Blood Wine' with the best of results. I commenced to gain from the use of the first bottle, and am glad to recommend it to all sufferers."

Few women realize the power of "Blood Wine," the medicine that has cured ninety-seven people out of every hundred, but no woman is ever disap-pointed in it. A large bottle fifty cents.

Owens & Minor Drug Co., 1907 E. Main St. City Drug Store, 1441 E. Main St. People's Drug Store, 2900 Williamsburg Ave. North Side Pharmney, Fifth and Baker Sts. East Pharmacy, 2014, and Venable Sts. Pine Street Pharmacy, Cor. Albemarle and Pine Sts.

the Hampton school has but one interpretation.-Newport News Times-Herald. But Governor Montague was not addressing the negro youths at the Hampton school. He was addressing an audience of white men and women. The negro youths were sitting behind him and we doubt if the Governor was conscious of their presence.

Referring to recent incidents in Richmond bearing on the primary, the Newport News Press says:

port News Press says:

It is a matter of grave importance to the Democratic voters of the State and they should take particular pains to see that the men sent to the State Convention are friendly to the only fair system of making nominations. The matter should be made an issue and unless a man is known to be an exponent of the control of the state of the state of the sent terms. primary system, he should to the State Convention... system, he should not be sent

Pass the word of caution along. We have reason to believe that the enemies of the primary system are industriously at work in all parts of the State.

A number of highly commendatory articles have appeared referring to the Virginia exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Jouis, but not a line commending the Virginia building. On the contrary, we have seen one article describing it as a very sorry affair, which we fear is too true.—Staunton Dispatch. We venture it is just the kind of build-

ing the subscribers paid for.

When the orator of the Medical College commencement told the new doctors to get married, they might well have replied: "Physician, heal thyself." The promoter seems to be very much

like the iron industry-he is either prince or pauper.

They have been working most cruelly the deadly parallel on Sculptor Moyni-

An American in Paris abducted his best girl by using an auto. What a travesty on the young Lochinvar!

It is reported that manufacturers have received this season a "flood" of orders for tan shoes. In other words, the prosperity of the tan shoe seems to be at high tied.

One thing about the Eastern war seem to be certain: The Japs have bombarded Port Arthur.

With a Comment or Two.

Very few we think, would object to the "door of hope" which it has been proposed in the Methodist General Conference at Los Angeles, to open to the colored man, viz: Elect a colored Bishop to take charge of the colored members of that denomination.—Norfolk Ledger. i just another way of drawing the line, or running a "Jim Crow" car color line, or running a "Jim Crow" of through the church, and it's all right.

A small sized rebellon was started in one of the Henrico county schools the other day, when the teacher made two whispering boys "stay in," and each write his name one hundred times. Joe Lee had finished when Abraham Modiv-kowosky was just starting his twentieth round.—Newport News Press.

Which the same is an ancient, very

incient Western story, revamped, not improved, and for effect located where, in view of te last name used, it could not possibly have occurred.

Ex-Secretary Gage declares that a murcan be wealthy and honest. Is that included as an offset to the thresome and somewhat offensive characterization of the "poor but honest" man?—Savannah News.

Don't know what is was intended for, but it is generally admitted that it is easy enough for a rich man to be hon-est-after he has gotten rich enough.

A Few Foreign Facts.

Mrs. Craigle's new four-act comedy, "The Flute of Pan," has been produced by Olga Nethersole with great success at Manchester, England.

Olfano, the Italian composer, is composing an opera based on Tolstoy's "Resirrection." Olfano is in Moscow studying Russian lite.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the American author, is enjoying unusual social attention in London.

Field Marshal H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught and Strethearn, has accepted the office of president of the Royal United Service Institution, in succession to the late Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

it is said that King Peter of Servia. who some time ago took conrage and discharged from the military service Colonel Damian Popovitch, the leader of the assassins of the late King Alexander, has become so nervous that he is almost insane.

VOICE OF PEOPLE **CURRENT TOPICS**

Mr. Montague Protests.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch; Sir,--You ald me wrong when you stated that the Stuart Monument Committee was "unanimous" in adopting the Moynito General J. E. B. Stuart; and as, of course, it was an unintentional misropresentation, due, no doubt, to misinformation. I am sure you will give space to

this correction.

I know there were others opposed to the Moynihan design, but whatever others may do or say, wish to have it understood for the credit of my name and education that I did everything I could to persuade the committee away from Mr. Moynihan's model, wish you would advertise it to the world at large that all Virginians are not to be gauged by the low standard of culture exhibited by a majority of this committee.

gaiged by the low standard of culture exhibited by a majority of this committee. Presumably, this representative committee, sitting in judgment upon a work of art, lass registered for all time, the pondition of the culture and art sense and taste generally of the people of Virginia of to-day, and in selecting the along the contest of the culture and art sense and taste generally of the people of Virginia of to-day, and in selecting the along the contest of the culture and of the contest principle of the contest to pay the full price.
Very truly yours.

JEFFRY MONTAGUE.

The University.

The University.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

'Sir,-It is distressing that the University of Virginia should go begring for a president, and for such a long time.

The cause of the failure to find a sultable man must be deeper than the insufficiency of salary-\$5,000. Of three reasons for this failure to elect-or rather failure to secure the assent of—a desirable man to fill the very important position, two others suggest themselves: First, opposition by the faculty of the University to the new regime; second, the fact that the board of visitors are not in personal touch with the men who are wanted to be the first and the board of visitors are not in personal touch with the men who are wanted to the position first held by the great Jefferson.

The names of many good and desirable men have been effered in the public prints, including that of Dr. Thomas Nelson Page. Tom Page is perhaps best known to the public through his literary work.

His personal friends in Virginia and

son Page. Tom Page is perhaps best known to the public through his literary work.

His personal friends in Virginia and the South know the real man of broad mind and wide sympathy.

Born on a Virginia plantation, he was not old enough to serve in the army during the Civil War.

During that war and the period of "reconstruction" following, though hampered by noverty, he acquired his education and graduated as a lawyer, With rare discrimination, his mind had grasped the secuence of events during that dark period, which he has chronicled in his "P-Rock."

Aside from his success as a writer, he has won many warm personal friends in all—"a of the country, and though now a regident of Washington, D. C., maintains a lively interest in the doings of his native State, especially of the University writed has one seven to continue Dr. Pase's knowledge of and sympathy for boys and young men is exemplified in his writings. Many of his hoy characters are well-nigh perfect.

Having acquired material success and heing nossessed of independent fortune, he may be induced to accept the duties of president of the University of Virginia. His charming personality and perfect.

"Savoir faire" will enable him to bring about the needed reform with the least possible friction.

"ALBEMARLE."

Charlottesville, Va. "ALBEMARLE."

A Plea for William and Mary.

A Pica for William and Mary. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—All the text-book committees of the State have now met and sent in their recommendations of books to be used during the next four years in the public schools of Virginia. The competition between the various publishing houses has been active, but all of them have received recognition. During the houses has been active, but all of them have received recognition. During the campaign each member of all the textbook committees, as well as many prominent educators and critics throughout the State, have received copies of all the books offered for adoption by the different publishing houses. The retail value of the books so distributed in the State approximates seventy-five thousand dollars (475,000)—a sum far too large for thrifty Virginians to allow to go to waste, Yet, unless some special means shall be found for disposing of them to advantage, 30 per cent, of them will be stored age, % per cent, of them will be stored in dusty garrets out of the way or sold

in dusty garries out of the way or some for a song.

But doubtless all who have received these books would gladly donate them to some good cause. Nor can it hardly be doubted that the publishing houses would



THE STIEFF

Sterling Features, which for sixty-three years has distinguished it as the WORLD'S BEST PIANO.

Stieff, 307 E. Broad Street,

J. E. Dunbar, Mir.

N someone was the state of the

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR



THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904. DO YOU REMEMBER THAT-

Hattle of Pharsalia, between Caesar and Pompey, in which the latter was defeated. Caesar iost about 200 men or according to others, 1,200. Pompey's loss was 15,000 or 25,000 according to others and 24,000 of his army were made prisoners of war by the conqueror. After this defeat Pompey fled to Expt, where he was treacherously slain by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body thrown naked on the strand, exposed to the view of all those whose curiosity led them that way, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman, Philip.

1529.
Ferdinand De Soto sailed from Havana with ten ships for the conquest of

1780. Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British; 2,500 prisoners and 400 cannon fell

Fort Mott surrendered by the British to the American Generals Marion and Lee. Mr. McGuire having ascended from Dublin in a balloon, was carried with great velocity towards the sea, into which he descended and was taken up hearly lifeless.

Bonaparte took possession of Venice, boasting an Independence of fourteen centuries. By the treaty of Camp Fermio, the territory to the north and west of the Adige were ceded to Austria, and the rest was annexed to what the French then styled the Cysalpine Republic, 1797.

1846.

Congress passed an act declaring that wer existed between the United States and Mexico, by the act of Mexico, Congress authorized the raising of 50,000 troops and voted \$10.000,000 to carry on the war. 1848.

Alexander Baring, Lord Ashburton, died in England, aged seventy-eight. He passed much of his youth in America, and was British minister at Washington to settle the Maine boundary in 1842. He acquired great wealth, and was a highly recomplished were Posen incorporated with Prussia, and the insurgent Poles disarmed.

1863.
Battle of Farnden's Creek. Miss., between General Gregg and the Unionists under General Logan, each about 5,000 men, resulting in a Unionist victory.

1864.
Another hard fight at Spotsylvania Courthouse, but still undecisive.

San Juan (Porto Rico) bombarded by Admiral Sampson's fleet,

cheerfully consent to some wise use be- surance to last while he made his re-

cheerfully consent to some wise use being made of them.

The manner and purpose here suggested for turning all these books to valuable account is as follows: Could not, and would not, the State Board of Education, with the consent of the publishers, receive and classify these books, and sell them to dealers in public school books throughout the State at publisher's regular wholesale prices, the net proceeds of the sale to be used as an endowment of the chair of pedagogy in the college of. William and Marry? The net sum realized, provided all those who have received these books will donate them, should approximate sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000), which, if invested at only 3 per cent., would annually yield a sum sufficient to pay the salary of the chair. The college has recently received an increased appropriation, and it is said will soon be turned over to the State, and seems to be on the see of a new era of prosperity and of enlarged benefit to the State. None knows better than the superintendents, trustees and feachers the great benefits that have been derived from the normal department of this college under the able direction of Professor Hugh S. Bird, in the preparation and squipment of teachers for service in the public schools of the State, and it would be supported to the proparation and squipment of teachers for service in the public schools of the State, and it would be schools of the State, and it would

equipment of teachers for service in public schools of the State, and it wo be a most fitting tribute for them

public schools of the State, and it would be a most fitting tribute for them to thus endow this chair.

While they could sell for a small sum such of the books as they might not care to keep, it would be no sacrifice, but a privilege to give them to so good a cause. To each of the publishers the number of books thus sold would be a mere bagatelle in proportion to the numbers they would sell during their former four years' contract. Moreover, if they should not consent to this use of these books, many of them would reach the public school children through "second hand" dealers, who are already flooding the mails with proposals to purchase these very books, and the publishers would be none the better off. Thus it seems that without loss to any offe, and only a little generosity on the part of any, friends of the public school system may confer a great and lasting benefit upon the State's only male normal college, and materially assist in procuring what we so much needagreater number of more efficient and specially trained public school teachers.

In order to, relieve Mr. Lyon G. Tyler of any possible embarrassment, he being president of William and Mary College, and also a member of the State Board of Education, it seems but just to state that he knows absolutely nothing of this sug-

Education, it seems but just to state that he knows absolutely nothing of this sug nor, so far as I am aware, has

it occurred to any one else.
H. N. PHILLIPS.
Williamsburg, Va.

Asphalt Blocks.

Asphalt Blocks.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Anent the question of street paving on Franklin and Grace Streets, I desire to express through your columns the hope that our Committee on Streets will see fit to order asphalt blocks.

On A —ent visit to Newbort News I had ecasion to observe the bituilithic paving in use there, and noticed that the surface soon wears away, leaving small stones sticking up in such a way as to cut tires and make a rough roadway. The roadwa- around the Jefferson Hotel has stood splendidly and proved that the concrete base named in the specifications of the City Engineer is a useless waste of money.

OBSERVER.

OBSERVER. Richmond, Va.

Personal and General.

Rev. Philiander G. Buchanan has just died in Berkeley, Cal., after a half century of pastoral work in different charges of the Methodist Episcopal Church in California,

Secretary Moody will make a personal inspection of the improvements which are being made in the United States naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, He will leave Washington to-morrow to be gone

Adrian Iselin, the New York finanlcier, yachtsman and society man, hus taken out an accident policy for \$300,000 J. Pierpont Morgan carries about the same, and George Gould took heavy in-

Attend the Spring Opening at Moesta's, 117 East Main Street. Thilow's Orches-tra. Fancy Creams with Cake, 10 cents. See menu. To-night, 8:30 to 12 P. M.

FINE WATCHES.

OUR Walches are the VERY BEST that can be produced and are always guaranteed to be free from any defect in material or construction.

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We have a stock of sterling silverware, principally in odd pieces for the table. The quality is beyond ques-tion—and the designs exclusive and pretty.
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never in better trim-excellent cuttings in great variety!

> J. J. Allen & Co., 14th and Main Sts.